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1856

HIGH JINKS AT THE DRILL SHED,

Company D and Friends Spend An Enjoyable Evening.

MUSIC, TOASTS AND BISCUITS.

Interior Decorations on a Mammoth Scale—Lieutenant Jones Does Himself Honor—Original Poem by Private Ramsey—Mr. Timmons' Oration.

A great deal of speculation was indulged in during the past week or so concerning the "High Jinks" to be given by Company D in the Drill Shed. No one knew exactly what was going to happen. Some said it was going to be "Nigger Minstrels;" others that it was going to be a "feed;" and still others that it was going to be a "put up job." That it was a delightful mixture of all three, none who were present last night will deny.

In place of the bleak and bare walls of the Drill Shed, flags and greens of all kinds were spread about in delightful profusion, transforming the interior into a holiday appearance.

A little distance from the main entrance a large American flag was draped, forming a graceful curtain between the outside darkness and the inside brightness. In the parting of the flag, forming the entrance, was a small cannon set on a pile of rocks and pointing outwards. Directly to the rear and suspended from the ceiling near the back wall were three flags—one Hawaiian, guarded on either side by an American. Almost directly under these was the table of honor, where the following persons sat: Adjutant-General Soper, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Major Potter, Major McLeod, Captain Good, Gartenberg, Pratt, Wilder and Surgeon Cooper.

Back of these and to the left w's the Government band. Extending from the main table and forming the letter E were the three tables assigned to members of Company D and friends. On the outside of the tables were stacks of guns at regular intervals, giving the finishing touches to the decidedly military appearance of the scene.

After the playing of "Palolo" by the band, Company D and friends sat down to the most delightful spread that had been prepared by J. W. Chapman, the caterer. On the table of honor were two large cakes of ice, in the midst of which were frozen bouquets of various flowers. These were very prettily referred to by Lieutenant Colonel Fisher in his response to the toast, "To the Volunteers." As soon as everyone had satisfied himself with the good things, Toastmaster Captain W. G. Ashley introduced Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr., who delivered the address of welcome. Captain Wilder spoke as follows: "I had no idea of what this 'High Jinks' was going to be. Some of us are finding out for the first time what 'High Jinks' are. (Laughter.) I can say for the Company, that this is the first occasion where we have all been brought together socially, and I assure you it is certainly a successful one. I am glad to be here, and am sure that all the rest of you are of the same opinion. A toast was proposed to 'Our Guest'."

The response was to have been made by President Dole, but that gentleman not being present, Adjutant-General Soper was called upon. The Adjutant-General presented President Dole's compliments and best wishes, and expressed his own hopes for the welfare of the community.

The band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and every one joined in the chorus, rendering it with great gusto.

The toast "To the Volunteers" was given by Lieutenant Jones, who spoke as follows:

CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF COMPANY D:—We are here in response to that social feeling of good fellowship which is but the natural outcome and growth of companionship under circumstances like those through which we have lately passed. Ours has been an experience keen with incidents and which has brought us closer together, and from which we have drawn more or less benefit and knowledge. The toast which I propose, "The Volunteers," is one which should always awaken the kindly feelings of every supporter and friend of the Government; for it may be said that to the volunteers lies the honor and credit of establishing the present Government and of maintaining it ever since. The term volunteer applies not alone to the uniformed militia of today. It applies as well to those brave men who, in January, 1893, undertook and successfully carried into execution the plan to organize a Government, which is today honored and respected abroad for its stability and intelligence. And it also applies to every one of those who, in the late insurrection, hastened to the support of the Government in its hour of need and peril, not knowing what they had to meet, but firm in the patriotic conviction that their cause was right and just and, if it lay within their power, should at all hazards be successful. The Republic of Hawaii can, with reasonable pride, point to its volunteers, who, through the last few years, have stood resolutely, shoulder to shoulder, ever ready at the call of duty to respond; and when that call came, freely offered themselves—their lives if need be—and by their energetic action stamped out an insurrection which menaced the life of the Government. The volunteers who wear the uniform of the Republic and bear its arms and color, I know are looking forward in anticipation to the time when all our hopes of annexation will be realized, and they as militia wear the uniform and bear the starry flag of the great Republic across the water. But until that time arrives, their support and allegiance to this Government will be as sincere and earnest as it has been in the past. The

volunteers did not take up arms to suppress the insurrection for personal gain; they were actuated by that higher and nobler attribute—patriotism. It was that sentiment and spirit which urged them to display the fidelity and courage, which I am proud to say was shown throughout the entire armed support of the Government; that spirit which rises in the breast of every man when his rights, his liberty, his home and the Government which protects him in the enjoyment of those rights are in danger.

A toast "To the Volunteers" was drunk.

In response Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher spoke as follows: "In an instance such as this I am never offended when overlooked. I wish to dispel the idea that I am a volunteer. Gentlemen, I have been drafted into the service. (Laughter.) I might have spoken with great force had I been given the chance to warm up; but I have been placed next to an iceberg [referring to the block of ice directly in front of him, on the table], thus rendering all warmth impossible." A parallel was drawn by the speaker between the National Guard of America and the corresponding body in Hawaii. He said they must needs to stimulate a patriotic feeling from their very make-up.

The band played "Rally Round the Flag."

Private Timmons, as orator of the evening, was called upon next. Mr. Timmons spoke in part, as follows: "I have been placed off in one corner by myself and feel very lonely, as I should. I am called upon for an oration.

"An oration is an elaborate harangue, that I believe describes it exactly. I can do the harangue part very well, but the elaborate is out of the question. My remarks tonight will be general and not in the nature of an oration." The speaker then went on to give a review of the events during the late rebellion and the strength which the Government gained.

Major Potter responded to the toast and spoke upon the advantages of annexation.

Private Westoby, accompanied by Mr. Ordway on the guitar, sang the "P. G. Volunteers." The was heartily encoraged.

In response to the toast, "To the Press," W. H. Coney thanked the members of Company D for the pleasant entertainment and kind treatment given to members of the fraternity.

Private Ramsey's poem was one of the principal events of the evening and created a great deal of merriment among the members of Company D—perhaps the only ones present who sufficiently appreciated the jokes and thrusts so ably rendered. Private Ramsey stood up on a chair, and in an original manner recited the following poem:

COMPANY D.

Tis not so very long ago—you can all remember the date—that there came a call for volunteers to protect the ship of state. The call was responded to heartily and well. All the boys pressed forward in glee. And some of the bravest and best of those lads are the members of Company "D." Chan Wilder is the captain, boys, and a right good captain, too. With an iron will that he always shows when there's any hard work to do. And when Chan heard that the rebels had taken their stand on Diamond Head, He said he'd take Company "D" alone and bring them "live or dead." But he didn't go, and in our place went "E" and "F" instead. Two bands of regulars, brave and true, with Zeigler and Coyne at their head. And "D" went to the Executive building with orders there to stay. While "E" and "F" with Zeigler and Coyne were fighting the rebels that day.

But soon our orders came to march, and we gave three cheers with a will. And with Captain Wall's boys of Company "B" we marched to Punchbowl Hill.

Next morning, hungry and tired, we watched for the wagon with something to eat.

And finally saw it come up the hill with old Higgins on the seat.

Bringing twenty-five sandwiches two inches square and four quarts of coffee—that's all.

Sent to feed the one hundred and fifty boys by the orders of Captain Hall.

So Lieutenant Jones for the wagon sprang to dislodge the grub to the band.

When Old Tom Means touched his hat and said "Sir, sure I have it all here in my hand."

"And I'd best dish it out meself," said he, "so there's sure be enough to go round."

But Old Tom simply took what he wanted himself, and spilled the rest on the ground.

And the look on Jones' face as Old Tom walked away with the grub said as plain as could be, "You ought to be court-martialed! You're the Jonah of Company "D."

From Punchbowl we marched up Tantalus top, and Sherman's great march to the sea.

Could not hold a candle to that midnight tramp by the gallant old Company "D."

The night was as dark as an African son; not a sky in the stars could be seen.

As we marched along with a musical tread, with everything calm and serene.

But lo! from the rear rank comes a cry and we halt for the third time that night.

For there in the grass Sergeant Faggaro lay with his whiskers and face deathly white.

Doc McDaniels sings out as he springs to his side his voice filled with emotion and pain.

"You cannot die here the grass is too wet you must move on my poor soldier boy."

But Faggaro grimly smiled and said as he rose from the grass cold and damp.

Rising up for a hasty dear doctor I'm tired, I want to go back to the camp.

But the doctor said as he fixed his ear near the place where his heart ought to be I think you are perfectly able to walk you brave Sergeant of Company "D."

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Then all of the boys started back to camp as happy as soldiers could be. For they knew the success of the day was alone due to gallant old Company "D." Fo to guard duty all the boys had to go and as usual they did it up right, With never a murmur of discontent through the silent hours of night, But Private Clay the editor whom the ladies all adore. Caught cold in his whiskers one night on post so he couldn't stand guard any more. So they put him high up in the tower to watch where the zephyrs are frisky and gay. And the little winds had a big picnic that night with the whiskers of Editor Clay.

And when the boys heard the rebels had all taken flight Lieutenant Torbert started the singing at old Camp Wilder that night. And there Doc McDaniels sang "Rocked in the Deep" and "There Goes McManus the Jay."

Ruby Dexter tried hard to sing a song too but the boys couldn't see that way.

Corporal Effinger sprang from his seat by the door and sang "Daisy's Gone After the Ball,"

While Dave Crozier looked in the mirror and sang "I'm the Man that They Say Knows It All."

Corporal Johnson rose smiling and started to sing "On the Things That I Know are Quite Few."

But he gave way to Burnett and Drummond who sang "We are Two Little Brave Boys in Blue."

And all went well till Doc Clark got up and started to sing "Sweet Marie."

Then Timmons fainted and all the boys rushed over the last camp night of Company "D."

And Harry Wilder did not sing at all, and he's to get a gold medal I hear

For the gallant rush that he made to the front when photographer Williams was near.

But we still have Josh our funny man to keep the boys in glee.

With all his many trips of flights on land and exploits on the sea.

But Josh has a soldier's talents too and at every call you'll see

Our jovial Josh come to the front in the ranks of Company "D."

Toastmaster Ashley thought that the song Aloha Oe, played by the band and sung by all hands, was so good that an additional piece of music would not be amiss. Accordingly, he called on Private Clarke, who sang his far-famed original version of A Spanish Cavalier, which was rendered in a continual crescendo, followed by a very rapid diminuendo. A hearty encore resulted, but no response was forthcoming.

Corporal Kennedy gave a complete history of the doing of Company D during the late rebellion.

The health of the Regulars was drunk. Captain Good responded to the toast, presenting the good wishes of the body which he represented.

Major McLeod, suspecting that "something was about to drop," made a break for liberty and went out the front door. He was recalled and responded to the toast, "The Staff."

Sergeant-Major Towse, of the non-commissioned staff, paid a high tribute to the ladies, whose kind treatment during the late rebellion won the gratitude of all who were recipients of the good things which they distributed so freely. The speaker proposed the health of President Dole, which was most heartily responded to by every one in the house. Three cheers were then given for the President.

Private Tucker made the prophecy that Company D would continue as brilliant in the sky of the future as she had been in that of the past.

The health of the Star Spangled Banner was drunk and three cheers given.

Amid cheering and shouting and the strains of Hawaii Pono, the delightful gathering broke up.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

A NY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections.

The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex.

Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells.

The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10.

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Hawaiian Gazette**SEMI-WEEKLY.**

FRIDAY. MARCH 29, 1895

The unanimous sanction of the proposition advanced by the ADVERTISER to place a man of thorough military training at the head of the armed forces of the country leaves no question as to the line of action to be pursued. Furthermore there should not be an unnecessary delay in obtaining the man and putting him at work at the earliest moment. The first mail to the Coast is none too soon to put the matter in the hands of Minister Thurston.

The good work of the W. C. T. U. in establishing a Woman's Exchange cannot be overestimated. There are many women in every city who either from sentiment or the exacting cares of home life are unable to turn a helping financial hand which is often times needed. A medium is now to be created whereby the needy are enabled to obtain a market for their handiwork and are freed from the publicity from which so many shrink. The mother can now occupy the spare moments making useful articles that will find a ready market both among the tourists and the households of the city. The good women who have gratuitously given their time and attention to the movement should receive the hearty cooperation and support of the entire community.

WHILE the majority of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference are strong silver advocates, they will by no means find it an easy matter to carry the conference for bimetallism. The sentiment of the British House of Commons is expressed in the resolution that "this House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion upon the part of the government of France and the government and parliament of Germany in regard to the serious evils resulting therefrom. It, therefore, urges upon the Government the desirability of co-operating with other nations in an international conference to consider what measures can be taken to mitigate these evils." Notwithstanding the evil is admitted, the lower branch is far from committing itself to bimetallic principles. In the words of Sir William Harcourt, "If France and Germany, or any other powers, wish to combine on the question, they can do so. But it is not for Great Britain to follow their example."

UNITED STATES Consular Clerk Martin, in a recent report to the State Department, shows the wonderful development of England's telegraph system since it came under the control of the Government in 1870. During the year following the purchase, the total number of telegrams handled weekly by all offices was estimated at from 128,000 to 215,000, while for 1893 the total exceeded 1,100,000, and the number sent annually exceeded seventy million. The number of words handled in the press service is thirty-six times more than in 1869. In place of sending 75 words per minute one way, the wires now carry 500 words a minute and six messages are sent simultaneously on one wire. The service is performed with strict punctuality, the average time of transmission of a message being about 7 or 9 minutes as against 2 or 3 hours in 1870. The rate is 12 cents for 12 words paid by stamps. It is impossible to estimate the cost of the service, owing to the combination with the postal service. England, however, does not look upon the telegraph as a means of direct revenue, but reaps the reward through the aid rendered general trade by means of prompt information. When the United States comes to know the indirect revenue to be derived from improved telegraphic communication, the cable question will be grappled with greater vim.

JAPAN'S FACTORY LABOR.

The wonderful progress made by Japan in the development of modern industries has excited widespread comment and not a little approbation from those who see in the manifestations of the common people a desire to become the equals and finally competitors with the working people of what have been known as the more enlightened nations. The Japanese are ambitious, and appear ready to accept almost any condition of servitude so long as it constitutes a step that will in the course of events put them shoulder to shoulder with races that have long posed as their superiors. Hours of labor and remuneration are as nothing when the object to be attained is taken into consideration. This complaisance is abused by employers to an extent that would never be allowed among the nations with which Japan will sooner or later come in direct competition. A German writer gives a comprehensive idea of how this slavery of men, women and children is brought about, particularly in the cotton factories which employ a large number of hands.

The usual time to begin work is 6 a.m., but the workmen are willing to come at any time, never complaining if they are ordered out at 4 a.m. Wages are maintained at a figure to which no American would submit. In the large industrial centers weavers and spinners average only 15 cents a day, women receiving only 6 cents a day. A single establishment at Kanegafuchi employs 2100 men, and 3700 women. The laborers are divided into day and night shifts, the only interruption in the twelve hours work being forty minutes taken for a meal. Lodging houses near the factories furnish meals at the price of not quite 1½ cents. The manufacturers have quickly learned to take advantage of women and children as cheaper labor than men. Thirty-five spinneries give work to 16,879 women and about one-third the number of men. Girls eight and nine years of age are forced to work from nine to twelve hours a day, notwithstanding the law requires they should be in school. The teachers complain but the employers form a powerful syndicate and the officials offer few effective objections. On every hand the employers raise barriers placing employees completely at the mercy of heartless grinding corporations.

The ready submission of the working people to the indifference of employers, the employment of children who for the best interests of the nation should be in schools and the breaking up of home life by making human machines of women are facts which the modern student of social problems cannot look upon with favor. If Japan's commercial progress is gained by making slaves of its common people it has yet many lessons to learn. Such methods do not raise the intellectual and moral standard on which the lasting strength of a nation must be based.

IF THE country or the Government is to derive any benefit from the mass meeting last night, it fails to show results upon the surface. In the first place we can but consider it ill-timed in consequence of the possible interpretation that might be placed upon the fact of one of the speakers being a candidate for election to the Legislature. Annexation gatherings should be free from anything and everything savoring of local politics. It is also much better to wait for the assuring influences of time, and quiet, instructive labor among a people once opposed to the movement, before indulging in any red fire demonstration. The Government is practically pledged to annexation and cannot nor has it shown, the spirit to beg the question. The sentiments expressed undoubtedly voice the spirit of the majority of the community, they are for annexation first, last and always, but not necessarily favorable to a gathering that suggests a reading between the lines. We can but commend the

ready response of the advocates, old and new, to the call to speak a word for annexation. Had they refused they were in danger of being classed as lukewarm. The real object to be attained, however, is best reached at the present juncture, by a calm study of the situation and active man-to-man work.

CHURCH INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

How a little religious leaven leavens the whole political lump is brought out in an interesting manner by statistics compiled by Rev. Dr. Roberts in a recent issue of the New York Independent. Although the tables are prepared to show the comparative voting strength of the Catholics and Protestants in the United States, they also bring out the fact that a large percentage of the voters in the country are not communicants of any church.

Of the total population of 62,622,250 in the Union, as enumerated in the last census, about one-third, or 20,613,307 are described as church communicants, 13,974,634 being Protestants and 6,257,891 Roman Catholics. His estimate of the number of qualified voters is 15,187,889. At the last election for President, the actual voters numbered 12,077,657. Of these actual voters he estimates that about 10,000,000 were nominally Protestants and that 3,500,000 of these were Protestant communicants. Placing all the remaining as Roman Catholics, gives the last-named a voting strength of 2,000,000, as against 3,500,000 Protestant church members. We see by this display of figures that the voting strength of the nation is in the hands of the 10,000,000 nominal Protestants, a number nearly twice as large as the combined forces of the Protestant and Catholic communicants. The power of the nation is in the hands of men non-committal, so far as their religious preferences are concerned. Yet no one would presume to class the United States as a nation of infidels and non-believers. Far from it. Laws, educational institutions, and in fact the prevailing sentiment of the American Union show the unmistakable stamp of Protestantism. The church communicants could be voted out of power twice over, and the country turned over to infidelity. The influence of the professors of religion is not measured in numbers, but in the underlying power of the Church which manifests itself quietly, indirectly, but none the less positively.

The ready submission of the working people to the indifference of employers, the employment of children who for the best interests of the nation should be in schools and the breaking up of home life by making human machines of women are facts which the modern student of social problems cannot look upon with favor. If Japan's commercial progress is gained by making slaves of its common people it has yet many lessons to learn. Such methods do not raise the intellectual and moral standard on which the lasting strength of a nation must be based.

AN amusing incident of local politics was the nomination on Monday evening of a legislative candidate for the fourth district by a gathering representing an entirely different section. Useless haste to obtain political glory has side-tracked thousands of aspirants.

BISHOP WILLIS says the Anglican Church is not opposed to progress as defined by increased civil liberty. We will allow this to be true, which makes it all the more deplorable that the Church should have such a mighty poor representative of its political principles in this country.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

LUCKY ON THE SLOPE.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROWERS WILL MAKE MONEY THIS YEAR.

The Killing Frosts In Florida Mean Fortune For Owners of Groves in the Vicinity of Los Angeles—How the Golden Globular, Succulent Fruit Is Picked.

This is a great year for the orange growers of California.

Though the crop is only about two-thirds of a full yield, it is of the highest average grade yet known, and in spite of the hard times there is certain to be a ready, not to say a clamorous, market for every one of the delicious golden globes the Pacific coast can this year produce and at prices insuring at least as great a net profit as has ever been realized. The high prices are due, of course, to the unprecedentedly cold



OLD WAY OF PICKING ORANGES.

weather which swooped down upon the orange groves of Florida during the last days of December, the first days of January and again early in February. As soon as the news of the earlier freeze became public property eastern and northern dealers began to telegraph to the Pacific coast for oranges, and when the February cold wave completed the ruin of the Florida crop, killing thousands of trees outright as well as spoiling what fruit had survived to that time, the wires were fairly made hot by the orders. Today there are lying in the banks of Los Angeles and other cities of southern California sums of money aggregating more than \$2,000,000, which have been deposited to pay for early shipments, and every one, in the orange growing region is happy in anticipation of the harvest just now beginning.

The crop, it is believed, will amount to at least 2,800,000 boxes, and growers are talking about \$2 and \$2.50 a box, so that the gross amount of money that will find its way to the slope in return for oranges this season is pretty certain to be more than \$5,000,000. As there is a good profit in the fruit at \$1.50 a box, the reason for jubilation on the part of the California growers is apparent.

Last year was also a good one from their standpoint, but in 1892 and 1893 they suffered severely. Frost was the cause of their trouble in 1892, the temperature falling so low one night as to ruin more than \$8,000,000 worth of fruit. The next year a combination of buyers was effected for the purpose of keeping the price down to \$2 a box. The growers objected and held off as long as possible, but failed to properly organize for the marketing of the fruit themselves. Finally, when the season was too far advanced for them to so organize, they hurried the crop to the east and sold at ruinous prices, not more than \$300,000 being received for what should have brought between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. In 1894 the growers combined and marketed the fruit themselves at prices that returned large net profits.

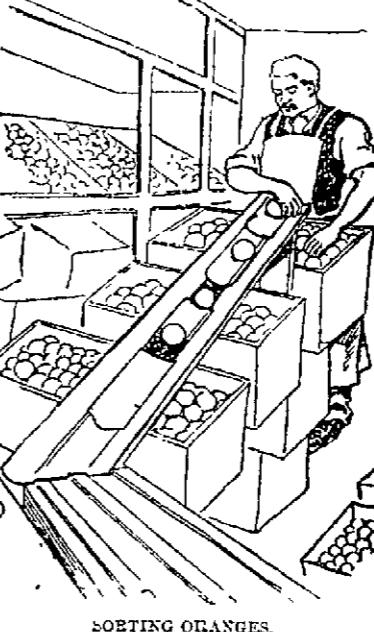
It is estimated that between \$33,000,000 and \$35,000,000 is now invested in orange groves in California. Twenty years ago the industry as it now exists had not yet been born. There were a few oranges at Los Angeles and some near the old Franciscan mission of San Gabriel, the annual product of which was about 2,000 boxes. None of these oranges, however, was sent east, both because of the heavy freights and the fact that the San Francisco market ab-

at different periods, so as not to interfere with each other in the market, but such is the case. The picking of the Florida crop ordinarily begins in December, and had it not been for the disastrous cold weather of this season would now be at its height, and Florida oranges would have been plentiful and cheap in the northern markets during February and March. As it is, they are scarce and dear, and also of poor quality. The picking of the California crop, however, begins before Feb. 1, lasting until about the middle of May. California oranges always bring better prices than the Florida fruit, and it is held by the slope growers that this is because the demand for fresh fruit adds by the human system is more exacting in the spring than during the winter. Acting on this theory, only a few in California have cultivated the earlier ripening varieties which grow quite as well there as in Florida.

Orange picking time, both in California and Florida, is a good deal like hop picking time in hop regions, bean pulling time where beans are raised, and the cranberry season on the bogs of Cape Cod and New Jersey. It is signalized by the advent of a large floating population. In southern California there are many Mexicans and some Chinese among the pickers. Orange picking in Florida is largely in the hands of the negroes as a matter of course, and the season in both regions is one of general hilarity and unmitigated bustle.

Oranges are not picked in a few days or weeks, as apples are, because they do not ripen simultaneously, as does the fruit with which the serpent tempted Eve. Not only do the oranges in a given orchard ripen at different periods, but those upon a single tree may mature months apart. In fact, you may often see white blossoms, green fruit and fully ripened golden spheres hanging together upon the same tree. Orange pickers work in gangs under overseers. When it is time to begin picking in any given grove, a gang takes possession until all the mature fruit has been gathered. To each tree the overseer assigns certain men, and they are held strictly responsible for the fact that that tree both as to quantity and quality. In most cases each man carries a bag suspended from his neck in front, and in his hand a pair of clippers. With the latter he carefully cuts the stems, for if the oranges are picked the skin is apt to be slightly wounded, and this means certain decay.

Orange pickers who use the bag also use long tongs, but in some groves the tongs and bag have



SORTING ORANGES.

been supplanted by a patented contrivance consisting of a knife on a long pole to which is attached a canvas tube or chute. With the knife the picker carefully severs the stem, and the orange drops into the tube, through which it is conveyed to a box upon the ground. In order to prevent a too swift descent, which would render the fruit liable to bruises, the tube is furnished with a series of traps at intervals of a few inches. These traps open at slight pressure, and the orange finally lands in the box unmarred and perfect.

After the picking comes the washing or scrubbing. In California this is usually done by Chinamen. After the scrubber has cleaned off the black stain or rust and polished the fruit with a cloth he passes the yellow sphere to the sorter who gathers all the oranges of the same size together. Sometimes he does this with a simple mechanical contrivance consisting of runways. After the sorting each orange is wrapped in paper and boxed for shipment.

Great ingenuity has been exercised by California orange growers in the devising of schemes preventing damage by cold weather. One of these is the starting of bonfires whenever the mercury sinks unduly. Another consists of a network of water pipes running through the grove, which, when the water is turned on, will project into the air innumerable fine sprays, thus producing an artificial fog. Still another plan is the laying of pipes, from which stand pipes arise at intervals of, say, 50 feet. The whole system of pipes is filled with crude petroleum, and in a marvelously short time a blaze of burning oil can be started from the top of each of the standpipes.

Those who have never seen an orange grove are prone to think of it as a grassy expanse, dotted with the fruit trees, under the shade of which one may recline upon the emerald turf and dream away the happy hours if so inclined. As a matter of fact, a well cared for orange grove is devoid of grass, for the soil should be kept constantly cultivated, and besides many California orange groves are so thoroughly irrigated that the soil under the trees is always damp, not to say muddy.

Those who have been lucky in California orange growing have made fortunes, but those who have been unlucky are quite as numerous as the fortunate ones.

SAM P. CERTZ

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

Timely Topics

March 29, 1895.

What about the cable? What about the canal? Does

the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships?

We know not. Hawaii is interested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefited. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less expense.

If you contemplate renewing the youth of your dwelling by the use of a little paint, bear this fact in mind: Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint will go further and retain the gloss and color longer than any other ready mixed paint on the market. We have it for inside or outside work in quart, half gallon, and gallon tins. If you want to do a little odd job and do not require the services of a painter get a tin of our paint—always ready for use. If you are, for any reason, opposed to the ready mixed article we can supply you with either English or American lead and raw or boiled oil at the lowest possible price.

The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to success in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply photographs to parties interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block,
COT FORT STREET.

STEAMER PELE A TOTAL WRECK.

Strikes a Sunken Rock on Kauai Coast and Goes Down.

NO INSURANCE ON THE VESSEL.

Night Was Intensely Dark and Squally When She Struck—Vessel Had 200 Tons of Coal and a Small Cargo of General Freight Aboard.

The Iwalani arrived Wednesday morning with Captain McAllister and crew of the steamer Pele, which was wrecked off the coast of Kauai last Sunday morning at 2 o'clock.

The Pele left this port at noon on Saturday last with 200 tons of coal and a small cargo of general freight.

Captain McAllister was feeling his way along the coast between Koloa and Eleele. The night was intensely dark and this, together with heavy rain squalls, made navigation extremely difficult. The intention of the captain was to haul in close to shore in order to get his bearings, and then proceed on his way to Makaweli, to which port he was bound.

Midway between Koloa and Eleele is a sunken rock, known as Pohakumano. This lies close to the route followed by steamers skirting the Kauai coast between the two ports named above, and is submerged about

Her dimensions were as follows: 102 feet long, 32 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 9 feet 7 inches in depth. Her registered tonnage is 132.04.

The wreck of the Pele is a complete loss to the I. S. N. Co. as they carry their own insurance.

The officers of the Pele were as follows: W. McAllister, captain; A. Markeson, mate; H. T. Walker, chief engineer; R. Windrath, second engineer; Jas. Shaw and Louis Schmidt, firemen. The crew consisted of seventeen men.

The rock which the Pele struck is distant one mile from shore at a place called Nomili, on the Kauai coast, between Koloa and Wahiawa.

It is claimed by some that Captain McAllister should have put in at Koloa, instead of attempting to make Makaweli in the equally bad weather that was prevalent at the time of the wreck. The captain and officers state that it was impossible to see land, and all that could be done under the circumstances was accomplished. No blame has been attached to any one for the wreck.

The location of the rock which caused the loss of the Pele has always been considered a dangerous point for vessels to pass. A close watch must necessarily be kept in order to steer clear of the dangerous place. Most of the time the rock is under water and a wide berth is given the spot by vessels passing between island ports.

The rock is something like fifty feet across. Several years ago a whaler was wrecked thereabouts.

This is the second steamer lost by the Inter-Island Company during the past year and a half, the other being the C. R. Bishop, which went ashore at Nawiliwili.

Ice and Cold Storage.

The directors of the Hawaiian Electric Company held a meeting Wednesday. At a previous meeting it was authorized to make an application to the Minister of the Inter-

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Scientific Study of Bacteriology to be Instituted.

DR. HALE'S APPLICATION FAVERED

Will Take Six Months Special Study in Germany if Accepted—New Locks for Insane Asylum—Closer Attention to Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting Wednesday afternoon. A large part of the session was taken up with the consideration of rules and regulations for the examination of lepers. The report of the committee was adopted. Superintendent Meyer was present at the meeting and submitted many suggestions regarding the conduct of affairs at the settlement.

The application of Dr. Albert D. Hale of Chicago to take charge of the Government experimental laboratory for the study of leprosy was read. Dr. Hale has just returned to Chicago after several months study with Dr. Koch and other eminent bacteriologists in Berlin. He stated that should his application be accepted, he desired to be allowed to return to Germany at his own expense and take up studies for about six months that would fit him especially for the work in this country. Dr. Hale is very highly recommended by Drs. Day and Wood. He is 35 years old and the son of an eminent Chicago physician. He graduated in medicine in 1886 and immediately went to Germany for two years' study. On his return he held the position of surgeon-in-chief of the International Railway until his second trip to Germany during last year. He is a man deeply interested in scientific research and the Government might consider itself fortunate in obtaining his services. The secretary was instructed to write Dr. Hale, stating conditions which will probably result in his accepting the position. The committee on leprosy was instructed to employ a physician to start the work, that something might be done previous to Dr. Hale's arrival.

The committee on the Insane Asylum reported that new locks could be put on the doors for \$525. They were authorized to proceed with putting on the locks provided the cost could be kept within \$500. The windmill remains a stumbling block. The superintendent reports that it has been in operation since Sunday morning the 24th, and although strong winds have prevailed it has not yet succeeded in filling the tank. It is, therefore, impossible to say what will be accomplished with lighter winds.

A communication from M. W. McCheaney & Sons was read regarding the condition of the last two lots of hides received from the leper settlement. It is claimed the hides were pickled instead of wet-salted and the firm announced that they considered the contract at an end. The claim of one cent per pound on the last two lots was allowed, but the Board declined to release from the contract.

Letters from Doctors Weddick, Aiken and Armitage were read, favoring the conference of physicians on May 23d.

Dr. Wood suggested that closer attention be paid to the recording of births, deaths and marriages. Under the present conditions there was nothing to prevent persons burying their dead without certificates and where they pleased.

This was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, as was also the investigation of the condition of the Catholic cemetery on King street.

Six Months in Germany.

F. Klamp, clerk in the wholesale house of H. Hackfeld & Co., has been granted six months' vacation.

He will leave on the Australia, visiting Berlin, his former home, and make a tour through Germany as well. Mr. Klamp is one of the many popular young men employed by Hackfeld & Co., and his many friends will be pleased to learn of his deserved vacation.

In the fall of 1893 a son of Mr. T. A. McFarland, a prominent merchant of Live Oak, Sutter Co., Cal., was taken with a very heavy cold. The pains in his chest were so severe that he had spasms and was threatened with pneumonia. His father gave him several large doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which broke up the cough and cured him.

Mr. McFarland says whenever his children have croup he invariably gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always cures them. He considers it the best cough remedy in the market. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO, Agents.

Rubber stamps at Gazette office

COLONEL FIRST REGIMENT.

Line Officers Vote for Importation of Experienced Officer.

The officers of the First Regiment were in session with the Cabinet Wednesday, discussing military matters. By a vote of 21 to 4 it was concluded to import an experienced officer to serve as Colonel of the First Regiment, N. G. H. The matter is still in the hands of the Executive, and it may be some time before the proposition can be carried out.

Kau Term of Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court at Kau will begin next Monday.

Deputy Attorney-General Robertson, Paul Neumann, W. R. Castle and a number of other attorneys will leave for that place by the Hall tomorrow.

The session will continue for several days. The party will be absent about two weeks.

Tried the New Gun.

President Dole, Oscar White and A. F. Linder went out the Makiki butts Wednesday to test the new Krug-Jorgensen rifle. Practice was indulged in for some time, and the scores made were highly satisfactory. The rifle was found to be superior in many respects to those now in use here.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

**Tissue Paper,
Asbestos Paper!**

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in moldings.

We are now offering something first-class in **Colored Photos.**

KING BROS.,

3857-1, HOTEL STREET.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT BLOOD-PURIFIER, NERVE TONIC,

AND STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ail-

ment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

REGISTRED.

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

O

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street.

J. HOPP & CO.,**FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!**

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES.

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands.

Card Tables.

AND ROCKERS

To Oak or Cherry, and other goods

too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds prompt-

ly attended to. Furniture packed

for the other islands. Special

care given to Piano moving.

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.</

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

Steam ships will leave for observations San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney the following date at 11 a.m. close of 1895.

AB. AT HONOLULU LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER ON VARIOUS DATES

On or About

China... April 1 Peru... March 9

Australia... April 8 Warrimoo... April 1

Arawa... April 11 Alameda... April 2

Warrimoo... April 24 Australia... April 18

Coptic... April 30 Gaelic... April 28

Australia... May 9 Miwera... April 25

Alameda... May 20 Mariposa... May 2

Miwera... May 24 Australis... May 27

City Peking... June 6 China... May 20

Arawa... May 30 Mariposa... June 6

Australia... June 21 Australis... June 25

Warrimoo... June 24 Arawa... July 1 Australis... July 22

Miwera... July 24 Coptic... Aug. 10 Australis... Aug. 15

Australia... Aug. 19 Mariposa... Aug. 25

City Peking... Aug. 10 Warrimoo... Aug. 24

Arawa... Aug. 24 Australis... Aug. 29

Mariposa... Aug. 29 Coptic... Sept. 19

Miwera... Sept. 24 Australis... Sept. 29

City Peking... Sept. 29 Warrimoo... Oct. 2

Arawa... Oct. 24 Australis... Oct. 29

Mariposa... Oct. 29 Australis... Nov. 13

Miwera... Nov. 24 Coptic... Nov. 25

Warrimoo... Dec. 24 City Peking... Dec. 6

Arawa... Dec. 28 Miwera... Jan. 1

1895.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MES OF WAR.

U.S. S. Philadelphia, Cotton, S.F.

H B M S Nymph, Huntingdon, San Diego.

MERCHANTMAN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Schr Norma, Claxton, B.C.

Bark Samson, Bell, Hilo.

Sch K. Cyrus, Christianian, Newcastle.

Ship F. Gide, Herkosen, Liverpool.

Am. schr Golden Shore, Henderson, Nevele.

Bk Robert Sudden, Birbholm, Newcastle.

Bk Newsboy, Mollesdale, Newcastle.

Bk C D Bryant, Jacobsen, San Francisco.

Sch Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco.

Bk Alden Besse, Potter, Port Blakely.

Sch W F Jewett, Johnson, Puget Sound.

Bk Matilda, Swenson, Port Gamble.

Sch Hawaiian Isles, Kutsel, Newcastle.

Sch T F Oakes, Reed, San Francisco.

Bkine S G Wilder, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Sch Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

FOEIGN VESSELS EXPORTED.

Vessels Where from Due.

Sch Maid of Orleans, S.F. Due

Bark Harry Morse, Newcastle Due

Schr Edward May Boston May 16

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Mar. 26.

Schr Waialeale, McGregor, from Hamakua.

Schr W G Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, Mar. 27.

Schr Iwalani, Freeman, from Kauai.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Schr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, Mar. 26.

Ship Charmer, Reed, for New York.

Schr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui.

Schr Mikahala, Hagiund, for Kauai.

Star J A Cummings, Neilson, for Oahu ports.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Oahu.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Maui.

Schr Iwalani, Freeman, for Kilauea.

Schr Waialeale, Campbell, for Honolulu, Lahaina and Kukuhiahele.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Schr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a.m.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Charmer, Mar. 26—47,000 bags sugar, consigned to Western Sugar Refining Company, New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Star W G Hall, Mar. 26—G E Hewitt and wife, Dr Stevens, J. Macrae and wife, Mr. MacLean, and two children; J. Macrae, Ed Dowsett, Rev. O P Emerson, Manuel Keis, W H Dillingham, E F Bishop, Sato, Captain Underwood, A V Peters, Henry Birch, W K Hutchinson, wife, and 8 children.

For Maui, per Star Claudine, Mar. 26—A S Dickens, Miss Beckwith, Mrs Ashworth, A Sprout, wife and child, Ira Van Camp, E D Carley, Mrs D K Bent and child, Wm Holokahi, E F Bishop, Sato, Captain Underwood, A V Peters, Henry Birch, W K Hutchinson, wife, and 8 children.

For Maui, per Star Mikahala, Mar. 26—H W Dimond, G N Wilcox Capt. Grampston, Jacob Kala, W Ross J W Bergstrom, R Cotton, C H Eldridge A S Wilcox, H Ewart and 42 on deck.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The C. D. Bryant will sail for San Francisco on Saturday.

The Kinau will be in this afternoon from Maui and Hawaii ports.

The W. G. Hall will sail for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m. today.

The boiler of the Kipahulu is being repaired near the Pacific Mail wharf.

The T. F. Oakes continues to load sugar. She loaded from two hatches yesterday and took about 10,000 bags.

The King Cyrus, now in naval row, requires about 7,000 bags of sugar to finish her cargo. She will leave for San Francisco about the middle of next week.

A centerboard is being made at the Herreshoff shops Bristol, R. I., for the yacht Vigilant, which is said will be shipped across the

ocean for the great yacht to come across with.

The British steamship Persian Monarch, which has been converted into a four-masted ship at Newport News, will be called the May Flint, after a daughter of the owner. An American register has been granted her by the Treasury Department, and she will fly the Stars and Stripes in the future, sailing from New York. She is one of the largest sailing vessels afloat.

The recent terrible sinking of the steamship Elbe, with the loss of 300 lives, has given rise to innumerable comments upon the necessity of more reliable safeguards in passenger vessels against the dangers of the sea. Of them all, however, the most sensible suggestion, as it strikes us—aside from the importance of a well-drilled and thoroughly equipped life-boat service—is the proposed extension of the double bottom, which is now built in all first-class vessels, up the sides of the ships to the first deck above the water line. The space between the inner and outer parts should be filled with cellulose, so valuably used in our men-of-war, or with some equally obturating material.

The builders of ocean liners have much to learn from the constructors of the modern war ships. Our destroyers contain a precious lesson for our life-carriers.—Philadelphia Record.

A BIG LINER'S COAL BILL.

About 600 Tons a Day for the Lucania's Furnaces.

On the subject of the probable quantities of coal which are daily shoveled into the furnace mouths of such big Atlantic liners as the steamers Paris, New York, Campania and Lucania, not a little guesswork has been expended. Ten years ago one hundred tons a day were considered a most prodigious consumption, little likely to be exceeded in the years to come. Since then, however, the public mind has been educated up to higher figures, and statements of two and even three hundred tons a day have ceased to attract more than passing notice. Three hundred and fifty tons, in fact, are said to be burned on the Paris and the New York in every twenty-four hours, but of the Lucania and Campania no particulars have ever been given, so that an approximation based on what is known of the power equipment of these ships is all that can be offered.

Twenty-eight thousand horsepower has been assumed to be the amount that each of these vessels require to propel them at the great speeds which they maintain. Added to this power of the main engines must be the appreciable figure represented by the host of the auxiliary engines and pumps which are necessary adjuncts, and which, with the steam heating systems and hot water apparatus, help to swell the steam consumption to such a degree that a total allowance of, say, sixteen pounds of steam per hour for each of the twenty-eight thousand horsepower may be taken as quite within the mark. Allowing, then, to a boiler performance of eight pounds of steam per pound of coal, which cannot be far wrong, we have a coal consumption of two pounds per hour for each horse-power, or 66,000 pounds, equivalent to 600 tons per day. This is pretty plain figuring, though, of course, partly speculative, and while the outcome may seem exaggeratedly high, it, no doubt, quite truthfully represents the facts in the case.—Cassier's Magazine.

Auction Sales.

What Dreams May Come.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." If both the doctor and the poet are right it follows that idle brains are unhealthy brains. No doubt there might be health in the former, but that is not quite the point. All dreams signify a disturbed condition. To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel scared in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which may prevent a person from working by day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of some sort, getting away with its resulting exhaustion. The unhappy wretched soulhardt, therefore, for whom the dreamer is, has to pay the price of his condition, when they are ill, that they have to earn a living when they are well. What an infernal and frightful fate! And this without taking into account their physical suffering at all times. "Night," said Coleridge, "is my hell."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was worse tired in a morning than when she went to bed." Poor girl. Those "forgotten dreams" had tossed her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited after every meal. It was awful to see her head and neck. For three weeks no time passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on her feet began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Mouth after mouth, dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the proper use of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved."

"A doctor attended her for twelve months and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age."

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and purchased to try it. She got a bottle from the Thornhill Co-operative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup steadily and improved. Soon she was strong again, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbours were surprised at her improved appearance and I told them what had brought it about. That Seigel's Syrup had done what the doctors could not do, it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed) (Mrs.) SARAH ANN SHEARD.

19, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, October 18th, 1892."

The inciting cause of all this young girl's painful suffering was indigestion and dyspepsia, dropsy being one of its most dangerous symptoms. It attacks both youth and age, its fearful and often fatal results being due to the fact that physicians usually treat the symptoms instead of the disease itself.

"A child's dreams," says Dr. Richardson, "are signs of distributed health and should be regarded with anxiety." The same is true of the dreams of older people. They mean poison in the stomach and point to the immediate use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

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E. B. THOMAS,
By his Agent S. C. Allen.
Dated Honolulu, December 4th, 1894.

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